

CUBA.

Herald Special Report from Havana.

Arrest of an American by the Havana Chief of Police.

THE CAUSE A MYSTERY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Herald correspondent at the Cuban capital has forwarded us the following special despatch:—

HAVANA, Oct. 16, 1872.

A gentleman named A. Boyd Henderson, from Pennsylvania, United States, who arrived in Havana on October 11, accompanied by his wife, was arrested last evening at the Hotel Telegrafo by the Chief of Police, and taken to Police Headquarters, where he is still confined.

Though permitted to see his wife and friends, the cause of his arrest is unknown; but it is said that he has been under suspicion ever since he arrived, having been seen in communication with suspected sympathizers of the Cuban insurgents.

It is further reported that he is a Cuban by birth, but he claims to be a native of the United States, travelling here solely for the benefit of his own and his wife's health.

UTAH.

Twenty Years' Imprisonment for Outraging a Child—Mormons Going to Jerusalem Under Peculiar Instructions.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 18, 1872.

Two boys, named Nelson and Purdy, were found guilty of the outrage and murder of a little girl in Hooper City last summer, and were sentenced to the Penitentiary for twenty years.

George M. Smith, one of the Presidents and prophets, seer and revelator of the Church of Latter Day Saints, with a party has started on a religious pilgrimage to Palestine and the Holy City, to prove the connection between the Mormons and the lost tribes.

Rev. Mr. McLeod is lecturing on Mormonism to large audiences.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1872.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen over the Lower Lakes, and thence over the Middle and New England States, with partly cloudy and clearing weather, northwesterly winds and occasional rain on the Lakes and New England coast. In the South Atlantic and Gulf States clear weather, with gentle variable winds prevails. In the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and thence to Tennessee, clear, calm weather and high barometer; clear weather and light variable winds in the Northwest and Upper Lakes.

Probabilities.

On the Lower Lakes clearing and cooler weather with light northerly to westerly winds will prevail, and extend generally over New England, and the Middle States; from the Lower Ohio and Mississippi Valleys to the Gulf and South Atlantic coast clear and calm weather will prevail. In the Northwest and on the Upper Lakes generally, clear, calm weather, and with northerly to southerly, with slight cloudiness. Reports from the Gulf are deficient.

THE WEATHER IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Tilden's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

| | 1871. | 1872. |
|---|-------|-------|
| 3 A. M. | 56 | 53 |
| 6 A. M. | 53 | 53 |
| 9 A. M. | 56 | 53 |
| 12 M. | 56 | 53 |
| 3 P. M. | 56 | 53 |
| 6 P. M. | 56 | 53 |
| 9 P. M. | 56 | 53 |
| Average temperature yesterday. | 56 | 53 |
| Average temperature for corresponding date last year. | 56 | 53 |

SNOW IN MAINE.

BANGOR, Oct. 18, 1872.

Four inches of snow fell on the west branch of the Penobscot yesterday.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 18, 1872.

The United States steamer Worcester, flying the broad flag of Rear Admiral Joseph F. Green, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, arrived in the Roads to-day, six days from Boston. She will remain here a week or ten days, after which she will proceed to Key West and Havana.

Naval Order.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1872.

Commander E. P. Lull is detached from special duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and ordered to command the Nicaraguan Surveying Expedition to place of Commander Chester Hatfield, who has been detached from the command of that expedition and placed on waiting orders.

THE COLORED NAVAL CADET.

An Affray at the Naval Academy—Conyers Alleged To Be the Aggressor.

ANAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 18, 1872.

Last night an affray occurred at the Naval Academy between the colored midshipman, Conyers, and a white cadet, growing out of the late report that Conyers had been maltreated by his messmates. It is said that Conyers is mainly the aggressor, and the affair has caused much excitement at the Academy and in the town. The Washington authorities also appear to be agitated, as the Superintendent, Commodore Worden, has received orders from Admiral Cass, Acting Secretary of the Navy, to make an immediate investigation and report the full particulars to the Department. The cadets have an impression that their unfortunate companion will be speedily parted from the Academy as the result of the inquiry.

LIQUOR DEALERS ARRESTED.

NEWARK, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1872.

Two liquor dealers were arrested yesterday, charged with violating the Internal Revenue law. They were taken to New York for examination.

NEW YORK STATE CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1872.

The Church Revenue Committee of the Convention of the New York State Congregational Association at Rochester decided that the revenue plan recommended by the Evangelical Press Association is the best they can find, but ask for another year for further consideration of the subject. The Association adjourned last night to hold its next annual session in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18, 1872.

In the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union Convention to-day a debate occurred on the constitutional amendment to strike out "Irish" from the name of the association. It was opposed by Colonel McKelvey, of Virginia, and advocated by Fathers McElroy, of Kentucky, and P. Bennett, of New York, which resulted in a vote of 58, and the proposition was defeated.

The Union elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—

President—Judge Dennis Dwyer, of Dayton, Ohio. Vice President—Francis McElroy, of Washington City, and P. Bennett, of New York. Secretary—Martin J. Griffin, of Philadelphia. Treasurer—Rev. James Henry, of St. Louis.

Members of the Executive Committee—James D. Dougherty, of Harrisburg, Pa.; M. Glenon, of Norfolk, and Henry B. Buckles, of Baltimore.

St. Louis was designated as the place for holding the next annual Convention.

FRANCE.

The German Military Hold of the Hostages.

Provisional—Prussian Preparation for Winter Quarters—President Thiers' Resolute—Flow of Funds to the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 18, 1872.

The bulk of the German military forces in the Marne and Upper Marne is to be withdrawn, but this portion only of the army of occupation will leave.

Small detachments of Prussian troops will remain at important points after the 25th inst. The winter quarters of the Germans in the other hostile departments have not yet been completed.

PRESIDENT THIERS TO ENJOY A RESCUE.

President Thiers will leave Paris to-morrow, probably returning to Trouville, for a brief respite from his arduous labors.

FLOW OF BULLION TO THE BANK.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 750,000 francs during the past week.

RAIN STORM AND OVERFLOW OF RIVERS.

Heavy rains have caused the rivers Rhone, Saone and Loire to overflow their banks.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

The New Postal Treaty Arrangements Between Paris and Washington—Prospect of a Modification of the Instrument.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 18, 1872.

The postal treaty between France and the United States will soon be signed.

Mr. Goulard, the Minister of Finance, wants one of the postal rates to be raised from forty to forty-five centimes per ten grammes, and he differs from the Postal Department slightly on the question of transit. President Thiers has attempted to reconcile all differences of opinion, and smooth the way to the final ratification of the treaty.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

His Majesty Emperor William May Delay His Arbitration Pronouncement.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 18, 1872.

A special despatch to the London Times from Berlin says:—"Though the reports of the jurists consults on the San Juan boundary question are ready, it is possible that the arbitration of the Emperor William will be delayed for some time yet."

ENGLAND.

Sir Roundell Palmer Appointed Lord Chancellor—Telegraphic Communication Interrupted by Storm.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 18, 1872.

By Her Majesty's command, the London Gazette this evening published the appointment of Sir Roundell Palmer to the office of Lord Chancellor of England and Custodian of the Great Seal during the will and pleasure of the Crown.

The New Lord Chancellor.

The life of Sir Roundell Palmer, who has been elevated to the office of Lord Chancellor of England and Keeper of the Great Seal, in succession to Lord Hatherly, has been sketched in the columns of the Herald quite lately. He was born in the year 1812, and is, consequently, sixty years of age. His father was a clergyman of the Established Church, and his mother Dorothea Richardson, the youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Roundell, of the county of York. Sir Roundell Palmer married, in the year 1848, Lady Laura, second daughter of William, eighth Earl of Walsgrave. He was educated at King's College, and at Trinity College, Oxford, and was Fellow of Magdalen College. He was called to the English Bar in the year 1837, was Queen's Counsel in 1840, Solicitor General in 1862, and Attorney General in 1866. He has represented, at different periods, Plymouth and Richmond in the House of Commons, and is a man of great learning, vast experience, a ready executive tact and much force of expression, as was evidenced during the time of his attendance in Geneva at the tribunal arbitration of the Alabama claims. His title in the peerage will be Lord Selborne, of Selborne, in the county of Hampshire.

Press Pronouncement on the Appointment.

The London Times, after saying just lately that Sir Roundell Palmer's promotion will give universal satisfaction, called the attention of the new Lord Chancellor to the pressing importance of law reform, saying that as by an accession to office early in the autumn he has four months to mature his bill, the country may hope that next session will not pass away without giving real proof of his ability and his devotion to the public service.

The Telegraph believes it is unnecessary to observe that Lord Hatherly will carry with him to his retirement the affectionate sympathies of the public at large, as well as of his colleagues in the Cabinet; for rarely indeed has an eminent Judge, who was also an earnest politician, been more successful in rising superior to all considerations of partisanship.

The London News says that Sir Roundell Palmer is personally pledged to the necessity of large improvements in legal education and the administration of justice. His entrance into the Cabinet promises to redress the most signal failure of Mr. Gladstone's administration.

Telegraphic Communication Interrupted by Storm.

LONDON, Oct. 18, 1872.

The British telegraph wires are deranged to-day at many points by severe storms.

RUSSIA.

Imperial Amnesty to a Polish Refugee General of the Sultan's Army.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18, 1872.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar Alexander has issued a decree granting full pardon to Michael Czaykowski, the Polish General, who, under the title of Sadyk Pacha, took service in the Turkish Army and distinguished himself as Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman Cossacks in the wars against Russia.

THE COLORADO RIVER RAILROAD SQUABBLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17, 1872.

The directors of the San Francisco and Colorado River Railroad Company publish a card formally withdrawing from submittal to a vote of the people the proposition to give said company a subsidy of \$100,000. They say:—"We are reluctantly compelled to admit that, after diligent and careful canvass of the city, we ascertain that there exists very general and fixed prejudice against any further railroad subsidies. Therefore, under the decided conviction that the people at this time are opposed to granting aid to railroads, we abandon for the present all efforts to obtain a subsidy."

The independent press, including the Bulletin and Call, have steadily maintained that public opinion was nearly unanimous against the Colorado Railroad subsidy, in the conviction that it was a Central Pacific scheme in disguise.

THE VISITING VIRGINIA MILITIA REGIMENT.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 18, 1872.

The First Virginia regiment, accompanied by a hawtizer company of Richmond, arrived in Baltimore at about one o'clock to-day and were received and welcomed by a committee of the Fifth Maryland regiment. The regiment visits Baltimore to celebrate its own anniversary, as also the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown, and the closing struggle of the revolution—which occurs to-morrow.

The celebration will consist of a parade through the city by the Virginia military visitors, accompanied by the Fifth Maryland regiment.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18, 1872.

The Baltimore-Mutual game has been postponed in consequence of the wet condition of the ground.

WASHINGTON.

CUMBERLAND COAL IN ENGLISH DEMAND.

The Chicago Marine Hospital Frauds.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1872.

The English Coal Famine—Demand for Maryland Coal.

The coal famine in England creates a demand for the bituminous coal of Maryland. Within a few days parties in Georgetown have received orders, transferred from Liverpool, England, for large quantities of Cumberland coal, to be shipped to Bombay, Point de Galle, Aden, East India, Madeira, Alexandria, Egypt, Rio Janeiro, Aspinwall, St. Thomas, Martinique, Havana, Valparaiso and several other distant points. This circumstance is unprecedented in the history of the Cumberland coal trade. The coal will be mainly shipped in foreign bottoms from Georgetown.

The American bark Orion is now loading at the wharves for Aspinwall. In a few days quite a number of foreign vessels will doubtless be in the Potomac to fill the orders referred to.

Alleged Frauds in Building the Chicago Marine Hospital.

The Treasury Department assumes the entire credit for developments of frauds in relation to the Chicago Marine Hospital. It is stated that the principal reason why Mr. Rankin, formerly Assistant Supervising Architect, was sent to Chicago to generally supervise the erection of public buildings there, was because it was believed that his being a non-resident government official would insure prompt investigation into the charges of corruption, and because he has not in any way been identified with the parties who now figure as informers.

Architect Mullett says that he was long since convinced that the parties engaged on the Marine Hospital were defrauding the government. He was first informed through a New York firm that the foreman in charge of this improvement had made advances to them to the effect that if they would pay him a commission he would secure them profitable government contracts. The discharge of this individual was at the time immediately ordered, when it transpired that a clerk named Miner had written the letter to the New York party as aforesaid, and then had procured the signature of the foreman thereto without disclosing the contents.

When the pay rolls next came round to the department it was found that the clerk had not been dismissed, whereupon it was immediately suspected that other and more important personages were concerned in the swindle, and that they dared not discharge this subordinate. When the clerk's dismissal was finally insisted upon he turned around, implicated his superiors and claimed to be the only original informer. Mullett states that when the bids for the stone work were made these bids were first opened by parties in collusion with McKee, Kelly & Co., the Chicago firm furnishing the stone, and that according to the information alleged to be in his hands the bid of this firm was advanced \$9,500, and the amount divided between the Superintendent, clerk and contractors. These are the allegations now in possession of the United States Attorney for the Chicago district, and upon which his presentment of the parties to the Grand Jury will be based.

The Supervising Architect's Report.

Supervising Architect Mullett, of the Treasury Department, has nearly completed his annual report to Secretary Boutwell. The report is brief, containing few new recommendations, but repeating recommendations made last year, and not passed upon by Congress. He remarks his proposition that the whole or part of the Battery at New York should be secured for the erection of a new Custom House and revenue offices, the present buildings being overcrowded and unsuitable; also that appraisers' stores be built for safer and better accommodation of the business of appraisal and to save a rental which every year, under the present growth of the import business, will augment beyond the present figures of over seventy thousand dollars. Recommendations are made that the site and materials of the unfinished Marine Hospital at New Orleans be sold and the proceeds applied to the erection of the Pavilion Hospital on some other site than the deadly palmetto swamp selected for the present structure. A similar recommendation is made with reference to disposing of the site and materials of the Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh and erecting the Pavilion Hospital there. Mr. Mullett favors the discontinuance of all except the hospitals at the larger ports, thus getting rid of a set of badly-planned and aged establishments, neither serviceable nor sanitary, and which absorb appropriations for repairs to no useful end. He also recommends that the east front of the Treasury building be reconstructed to conform to the architectural design of the other fronts.

The Internal Revenue Report.

Commissioner Douglass, of the Internal Revenue Department, intimates that his annual report this year will be very brief. The changes made in the internal revenue system, which went into effect on the 1st of July last, have been found to work so satisfactorily that no recommendations for improvement can be suggested. The revenue from whiskey, as well as the malt distillations, has increased beyond all expectations, while from the source of tobacco the amounts realized are twenty per cent beyond calculations.

The troubles with the brewers continue, both on account of the proposed change of one-third cents at the larger ports, thus getting rid of a set of badly-planned and aged establishments, neither serviceable nor sanitary, and which absorb appropriations for repairs to no useful end. He also recommends that the east front of the Treasury building be reconstructed to conform to the architectural design of the other fronts.

Life-Saving Stations.

Captain Merryman, of the revenue marine, has reported to Secretary Boutwell the location of the new life-saving stations along the coast of Cape Cod as follows:—

No. 1, Race Point; No. 2, Peaked Hill Bar; No. 3, Highlands, on mile north of Light House; No. 4, Point Bar; No. 5, Wilkes; No. 6, Nansett, one mile south of Light; No. 7, Orleans; No. 8, Chatham; No. 9, Monomoy, two miles north of Light House.

The buildings will be completed by the 1st of December and ready for occupancy. An effort will be made to have an appropriation passed early next session for immediately equipping all the stations.

The Knights Templar.

This morning the visiting Knights Templar left Washington, the Hartford Knights proceeding directly home, while the Wilmington Pilgrims will remain in Baltimore till to-morrow morning.

Treasury Balances.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows:—

Currency \$5,028,309
Coin (including \$24,748,000 in coin certificates) 7,767,880
Specie deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit 2,930,000

Presidential Appointments.

The President to-day appointed Adolph Clegg member of the Board of Public Works for the district of Columbia, vice A. R. Mallett, resigned; Governor Lucius Fairchild, United States Consul at Liverpool, vice Thomas A. Dudley, resigned; Henry G. Struve, of Washington Territory, to be Secretary of that Territory; William Pound, United States

ARKANSAS.

Official Report of the Pope County Emuete.

CAUSES OF THE BLOODSHED AND ANARCHY.

The Civil War Engendered and Fostered by Unscrupulous Politicians.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY O. A. HADLEY, GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS.

Sir:—In conference with Your Excellency on the 4th inst. in which you freely stated your views and desires in regard to the troubles in Pope county, we were honored with a request to proceed to Pope county and ascertain what steps might safely be taken to disband the militia of that county and the more speedily restore quiet and confidence.

We were assured that, from the commencement of these difficulties to the present, it had been your aim to protect the people of that county against violence and bloodshed, and to avert any conflict between any member of her citizens and the government. We were further assured by Your Excellency that quiet and good order was desirable for its own sake, assuring the people that the general election soon to take place would be, so far as lay in the power of your administration, free, fair and without restraint or intimidation by the presence of a military force. We also understood you, that, whether wisely and well or not, a strong feeling pervaded the minds of many people of that county against Sheriff Dodson's action, and that by his advice he had appointed a deputy sheriff to be acceptable to all classes; that a military force under General D. P. Ham had been organized to aid the civil officers in the enforcement and execution of the laws.

Charged with the pacific intentions of Your Excellency, we together visited Pope county, not for the purpose of arriving at the origin of these unfortunate difficulties or ascertaining who was in the right and who was in the wrong on both sides, but for the purpose of ascertaining what steps might be taken to disband the militia of that county, and to restore peace and good order might be obtained. We were most cordially met by every one, and the object of our mission highly appreciated by the people of that county.

There seemed to us to be an indefinable apprehension, which was the mere prospect of quiet and peace restored.

Many good citizens had left the county and were still absent, fearing that on one side or the other they would be drawn into trouble.

We are satisfied that much of the bad feeling existing in Pope county has been engendered and fostered by unscrupulous politicians.

Reports have been industriously circulated among the people of that county that Your Excellency's office was to prevent a registration, or permit only your own political friends to vote; that General D. P. Ham was a bad man and unworthy of confidence, and that the life of a citizen falling into his hands would be a tragedy.

On the other hand, Judge May's Court being in session at Dover, reports were being issued by a magistrate for the arrest of men who have heretofore stood high in the community, and who have been in terms at any time against the civil authorities. This was adding to the general uneasiness.

The attention of his honor, Judge May, being called to these cases, he promptly restored them to liberty.

Sheriff Dodson having resigned his office, and declined to be re-elected, the civil authorities, in a great measure, restored confidence, and opened the way to a peaceful adjustment of the troubles.

Without desiring even to suggest who should be appointed to succeed in the office of Sheriff we may be permitted to say that Mr. Ewing, the present Sheriff, is a man of good character, and that the Arkansas Guards, enjoys the confidence of all parties, and either, we believe, would be satisfactory.

We made an appointment to meet those who, in the event of a new Sheriff, would be the civil authorities, but owing to a misunderstanding as to time and place, we did not see all of them. We, however, saw all of those who were present, and they met about twenty-five others, who claimed that they were only endeavoring to protect themselves. We informed them of the appointment, and they all agreed to meet at Sheriff Dodson's residence; that some person not objectionable to either party would be appointed to succeed Mr. Dodson, and that the civil authorities would be satisfied with the result.

That no further violence would be attempted the militia would be disbanded; that whatever trials were had in the Courts would take place after all parties had been heard; that all citizens, save Porter and Hale would return to their homes without molestation, and that those two, if they saw fit, would remain in the county, and be protected in their personal safety under arrest as zealously as would be any other citizen of the State.

Each one severally pledged himself to observe the peace toward all the people, whether in militia or not, and that they would return to their homes and do all in their power to aid in the preservation of peace.

It is due Sheriff Dodson and those men to state that they would not pledge themselves that no one would molest him; that some being absent who had special animosity toward him, they did not wish to hold themselves responsible for a collision that might possibly take place between him and them. Mr. Clark, who afterwards saw others, including Porter and Hale, and who stated that he would be satisfied to return to his home, if they all pledged themselves to preserve the peace toward all the people of the county without exception, and that they would return to their homes, and do all in their power to aid in the preservation of peace.

Judge May, we understood, would adjourn his Court the day after we left, having already discharged the jury. No case, civil or criminal, had been tried at this term of the Pope county Circuit Court, except old ones, and then not against the expressed wish of a defendant. We were satisfied from our examination that the Pope county militia may safely be disbanded, and this not so much from the pledges given us by those who had been present, as from the fact that the people, who in no manner mixed up with the troubles, we therefore recommend to Your Excellency that the Pope county militia be disbanded; that the Governor, General Ham, or some other discreet person, with strict injunctions to preserve the peace toward all parties, should be sent to visit and enjoy the confidence of all the people, be appointed to succeed in the office of Sheriff.

Without further delay, and in the course of the day, we returned to our homes, and we have the honor to be your obedient servants.

W. L. WALKER, E. H. ENGLISH, SOL. F. CLARK, JAMES S. WOLFE.

OPERA BOUFFE.

The Grande Duchesse at the Olympic.

The presentation last night of the "Grande Duchesse," with Mile. Almée in the title rôle, filled the Olympic, notwithstanding the unfavorable nature of the weather. It is saying a good deal for the popularity of opera bouffe that it could bring together such a large and attentive audience under such adverse circumstances. When we remember that the performance is in a foreign language, and that therefore some of the finest points cannot be fully enjoyed by the audience, it is not to be wondered at. But in defiance of all obstacles opera bouffe appeals to the public taste, and will undoubtedly establish its position as a permanent feature of the theatre. Without any very exalted pretensions to high art, there is sufficient musical ability displayed to make the entertainment interesting even from the musical standpoint. While the quality of the orchestra, which are lightly but artistically sketched, supplies the occasion of a good, hearty laugh. Almée, who is a very good singer, and who is well supported by M. Juteau, who comes to us from the Bouffes Parisiens. He has a good voice, and his acting in the part of Prince de Monaco is very good. M. Lecuyer as General Boum, M. Marcus as Prince Paul and M. Duchesne as Baron Fack gave general satisfaction, and proved themselves to be skilful artists. As a whole the performance was remarkably complete, and if we except a certain want of variety in the vocal parts, we would like to see remedied, leaves little to be desired.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mr. Lester Wallack is playing a successful engagement at the Boston Theatre in his own play of "Roseland."

Mr. J. H. Bonaville, the pianist, will bring out at Steinway Hall on the 7th prox. a scherzo, with introduction, which he has just finished, for piano and orchestra.

Carlotta Patti, Teresa Carreno, Eleanor Sanz, Vizzani, Sauret and Ronconi are announced to appear at the Grand Opera House on Sunday evening in a choice concert programme.

Even royalty is not exempt from the ambition of musical composition. The Duke of Edinburgh (Prince Alfred) thinks more of his "Galaeta Waiz" than he does of the gallant frigate after which it is named.

The admirable and chaste comedy "Pygmalion and Galatea," at Wallack's, is not, like the dissolving statue in the drama, to disappear before the very eyes of the public. It is better play than any of the new comedies recently produced in this city, and is deserving of a longer life.

The New York Mendelssohn Union is out with an address to the musical Christian men and women of New York, declaring a laudable intention to revive those musical entertainments of which the original intention was to be a place where two plays are expected in one evening for Mr. and Mrs. Bonicant actors from whom any such demand would be made, even if the plan were acceptable.

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN LUCCY AND OCCIDENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Oct. 18, 1872.

The trot between Lucy and Occident has been postponed until the 26th inst.

ARKANSAS.